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POPULAR SOFT HAT OF THE DAY ountries, and the model is so graceful, the texture so and beautiful, and the whole appearance of the

DERSEY, STYLISH AND RECOMING!
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UNMIXED BEAVER,
and as a specimen of this department of the art of hatting, a
shape and mountings, the

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empeases all its predecessors.

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No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

"CAPPING THE CLIMAX."—Everybody knows
Knoz is great on Hats, and generally manages to knock the conseit
of some of his competitors, by introducing a new style, which,
of reserious and elegance, challenges comparison. This season
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A superior assortment of Spring CLOTHING,

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At moderate prices.

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At moderate prices PER SHIP REPORTER, just arrived. We shall open about the 20th inst., an invoice of New Goods, Just Arrived From France,

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In consequence of the destruction by fire of my old store in Maiden-lane, I have removed to the commodious warehouse No. 50 McMany-51.,

Where I offer for sels
FRENCH GHEAD DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS, VASES,
CATG-Dankets, Spittoons, Cologne-bottles, &c.
PARIAE BARBLE STATUETTES,
BOHEMIAN and BELGIAN GLASSWARE,
Goblets, Champagne and other Wine Glasses, and all the newest
productions in Bohemian fancy colored Glasswares, Glass Shades,
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I desire to inform Gentlemen intending to visit France, that my firm in Pasis, Rue Paradis Poissonniare No. 32, will attend to the packing and suipment of any Parisian goods for a moderate comparison.

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HUNT, WEBSTER & CO.'S
Improved Tight-Stitch Sawing Machines,
For all manufacturing purposes and for family use, are deemed
preferable to any other machine.
HUNT, WARBTER & Co., No. 469 Broadway.

LOOK TO IT, LADIES.—

For rascals whose trade is
To counterfeit Lyon's inventions,
Vile poisons are selling,
Vile talse-hoods are telling;
Reware of their wicked intentions.
The genuine poisonless Magnetic Powder for the destruction of insects, has four medals on the wrapper, and a fac-simile of E. Lyon's mgc saure on wrapper and label. No powder or pill, to destroy rate and mice, not thus authenticated, should be trusted. Dept No. 424 Broadway.

KISS ME QUICK .- Distilled from fragrant Tulips

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES for Gardening. House Cleaning and the care of Flowers, proteot the hands from sough and dirty kinds of work; keep the hands soft, smooth and snowy white; impervious to water. Sold by all Rubber dealers, and at No. 36 John 4t, up stairs.

RADICAL CURE TRUSS OFFICE.—MARSH & CO...

BATCHELOR'S HAR DYB. - WIGS AND TOUPEES. DATONISON'S HARK DYE.—WIGS AND I OUPEES.

The largest stock in the world.—This celebrated establishment is Ro. 230 Broadway. Twelve private rooms expressly for the application of his famous Main Dye, the best extant. Batcheton's Wies and Toursus have improvements over all others; this is the only place where these things are properly understood and made.

SELF-VENTILATING REFRIGERATORS.

The easy locusic which keeps the air over meats, vegotables, &c.,

There is no safe which keeps the air over meats, vegotables, &c.,

Applying, for the first dime,

The reuse painciples of ventilation

as a check to decay. Made and sold by

BRASHALL, Hedge & Co.,

No. 336 Broadway, corner Walker-st.

DUPUY'S CORDIAL ELIXIR OF PERUVIAN BARK For general debility, impaired digestion and dyspepsia, wheth arising from constitutional weakness, sedentary habits or t close application to business. Duruv's Cordial Elistic of Pervian Bank is the most available tonic, and prescribed generally the faculty. No. 609 Broadway, N.Y.

A REVIVAL! A REVIVAL!-Now is the time to buy your CARPETS. HIRAM ANDERSON sells English Velvets for the 12. Brussels 75c., and All-Wool Ingrains for 38c. per yard. Haste to No. 99 Bowery. Business has revived, and Carpets gowith a rush.

BIGELOW'S BRUSSELS CARPETS for Reception Rooms, Libraries, Dining-Rooms, Chambers, Offices and Churches Small figures of the newest and most beautiful patterns. HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 39 Bowery.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS Is the Bost and Chespest Article for Dressing,
Beausifying, Cleaning, Curling,
Preserving and Restoring the Hair.
Ladies, try is. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

BRASS SPRING TRUSSES .- After being imposed upon by pretended radical-cure Trusses, which only calarge the apture, go to BENJANIN'S, No. I Barclayest, (opposite the Asto-House), and get a Truss, so easy that you will use it from choice after it has cured. Six days' trial given.

New Pork Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1858.

Mr. Carey's Letters to the President. The Letters to the President by Mr. HENRY C. CARET, which have recently appeared in our columns have been reprinted in a hardsome pamphlet of 17 octave pages, which can be procured at THE TRIBUNK office, price 37 | cents. These letters contain by far the fullest discussion of the recent financial catastrophe, and of the present condition and prospects of the agriculture, industry and commerce of the country, which has yet appeared. That they are written with emimentability, and abound in the most instructive expocitions of the vital principles of Political Econo every one who has read them will testify. No one, whatever his opinions, can study them without profit, and we trust that in their pesent form they may have a wide circulation.

Yesterday one of Devlin's counsel obtained from Judge Davies an order requiring Mr. Edward Cooper to show cause on Saturday why an injunction shall not be granted to enjoin him from exercising the functions of his office as Street Commissioner, and from taking possession of the property appertaining to the office. This application was in direct violation of a stipulation made on Tuesday between the respective counsel that neither party should take any further action in this matter. beyond submitting proofs to Judge Sutherland regarding the regularity of Mr. Devlin's removal. between that time and Saturday, to which day the argument was adjourned.

The House yesterday passed Mr. Morrill's bill proposing to cede to each State a portion of the Public Lands wherewith to establish and maintain a School of Agriculture and the Useful Arts. If we thought this bill stood in the way of the adoption of the true system-that of alloting to every pioneer a modicum of the Public Domain for his unpurchased use and cultivation-we should object to it, but we do not; and, considering the way the Lands go, we regard this as is better than their average

disposal, and rejoice at Mr. Morrill's success. We presume the concurrence of the Senate is hardly doubtful.

The steamship Canada, now in her thirteenth day from Liverpool, had not been signaled at Halifax at 11 o'clock last evening.

Mr. English gave notice in the House yesterday that he should report from the Committee of Conference on the Kansas bill to-day. We presume he will do so, and that the Fire-eaters on the one hand and the half-and-half anti-Lecompton democrats on the other have been manipulated and entreated until a majority is secured to pass the bill. If so, we desire to stand on record as confidently predicting that the high contracting parties will be put to shame by the vote of the People of Kansas, spurning their bribes, defying their threats, and vindicating the integrity and devotedness of the Free State pioneers of the long disputed but no longer debatable Territory. So, put through your bribes, gentlemen! and see what you gain by it!

The Democracy of Illinois held a State Convention at Springfield on Wednesday, and Mr. Buchanan's postmasters were instructed to get up another, but seem to have made a miserable fist of the business. Less than one-third of the counties were represented in their bogus concern, which adjourned without making any nominations. Such a display of weakness must have been the result of false re ports of strength sent to Washington, and mistaken orders based thereon. The regular Convention unanimously indorsed the course of Judge Douglas and the Anti-Lecompton Representatives of the State in the House.

In Congress yesterday, Mr. Seward prescuted to the SENATE a remonstrance from the American Telegraph Company against the action asked by certain memorials from the Morse line. He also introduced a bill, which was read twice and referred to the Military Committee. It provides for the immediate construction of a line of telegraph from San Francisco, by way of Fort Smith, to St. Louis; right of way for one hundred feet and a Government contract to be granted in aid of the project. Mr. Mason's Paraguay resolution was discussed till the expiration of the morning hour, when the Deficiency bill was taken up and amended in several respects. Mr. Stuart's amendment, requiring the Secretaries of War and Navy to report the reasons for making certain contracts and the circumstances attending them, was adopted. Pending the consideration of another amendment, the Senate adjourned.

The House passed Mr. Morrill's Land bill. which grants 6,340,000 acres to the several States for the endowment of colleges specially devoted to agriculture and the mechanic arts. In Committee of the Whole, the bill granting pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812 was considered. Notice was given of amendment after amendment by which the provisions of the bill were to be extended to those who served in the Mexican, Florida, Creek wars, and the like. Mr. Letcher at length suggested that it would be well, before proceeding further, to sit down and count the cost.

A motion is pending in the Senate of the United States based on a report of the Committee on Foreign Relations, to give the President discretionary authority to deal with Paraguay in the matter of her refusal to make reparation for firing into the Water-Witch. This motion is understood by some Senators as amounting to a declaration of war against Paraguay, and it certainly has much the aspect of proposing to do in South America, in the case of a small and weak nation, that which at the same time our Government refuses to do as against China. In point of exclusiveness and dislike and distrust

of foreigners, Paraguay may indeed be set down as a sort of American China. Though far removed from the ocean, and in the very heart, as it were, of the South American continent, that island country is still accessible from the sea by the rivers La Plata and Parana, of which the latter, in the upper part of its course, separates Paragusy from Corrientes on the south and Brazil on th east, while the River Paraguay, a tributary of the Parana, but still a river of the first class, washes its western border and separates it from the upper provinces of the Argentine Confederation, of which t was itself once claimed as forming a part. The River Paraguay, as has lately been ascertained, is navigable for steamers for the whole distance that it forms the boundary of the State of Paraguay, and even beyond into the territories of Brazil, which bound Paraguay on the north as well as on the east. But though thus navigable, that river has hardly yet been used for the purpose of commerce, except a very limited internal trade with the cities of Buenos Ayres and Montevideo. Spanish colonial policy and the system of administration established by the Jesuits, who, down to the year 1787, were the lords and rulers of Paraguay, were based on the idea of a jealous exclusion of strangers; nor was this traditionary system of policy at all modified, so far as Paraguay was concerned, by the revolution which, commencing in 1810, deprived Spain of its dominions in South America. Dr. Francia, who from having been chosen Consul in 1812 became Dictator of Paraguay two years afterward, succeeded to all the arbitrary authority formerly exercised by the Spanish efficials, adhering, among other things, no less rigorously than they had done to the policy of excluding foreigners, as the savant Bonpland, the companion of Humboldt, who had ventured into Paraguay and suffered in consequence a long detention, found to his cost. Upon the death of Francis in 1840, at the advanced age of 84, the control of the government passed into the hands of Carlos Antonio Lopez, who still rules with the title and authority of President for life. The new Government was supposed to be less exclusive in its policy than Francis had been, but so long as Rosas held the government of Buenos Ayres he took advantage of his command of the mouth of the La Plata to cut off all commercial intercourse on the part of other nations with the countries watered by that river and its tributaries.

After the downfall of Rosas in 1852, the navigation of these rivers was declared free to foreign vessels of less than a hundred and twenty tuns, and the independence of Paraguay being acknowledged for the first time, that country became accessible to traders from Europe and the United States. But the traditionary policy of exclusiveness seems still to influence the Government. A Mr. Hopkins, who represented a company formed in Rhode Island, to introduce steam navigation on the Paraguay, for the purpose of exchanging American manufactures for the produce of the country. and who was also appointed United States Consul. so far from finding favor with the Government, foll under their displeasure and was obliged to leave ;

the United States steamer Water Witch, while engaged in exploring the waters of the Parana, was oreial fired into from a Paraguayan fort; and a comm treaty negotiated in 1853, and ratified in 1854 by the United States Senate, was refused ratification by Lopez on the ground of some verbal alterations made in it, but evidently because he was sick of us and not anxious for commercial intercourse.

Hitherto this quarrel has not been followed up; but it is now proposed that we should take advantage of a threatened war by Brazil against Paraguay, on the ground of commercial obstructions, to come in also with our claim, and in cooperation with Brazil to demand redress for our injuries. It seems that in 1866 Brazil made a treaty with Paragusy by which she obtained the concession that the Paraguay River should be open to all the world as a means of approaching, for purposes of trade. the Brazilian province of Matto Grosso-Assump tion, the capital of which, at a distance of 2,000 miles fr:m the ocean, has been declared a free port. But the Brazilians complain that Lopez has in fact nullified this treaty by assuming the right to impose tells upon vessels navigating the river, and to subject them to other restrictions and annoyances, amounting, practically, to a prohibition. On this ground Brazil is preparing to make war on Paraguay. An army is on foot for an invasion by land, and a dozen gun-boats, built for Brazil in France and England, are expected out about this time, to be employed in an expedition up the river.

The resolution now before the Senate appears to bave been introduced for the purpose of putting the United States into the position of assistant to Brazil. The plan of operations seems to be that the naval force of the United States in those waters, or to be sent there, shall cooperate with the Brazilian expedition for the purpose of bringing Paraguay to terms. But any project of this sort seems to be open to very serious objections. We have not yet heard of any proposal to annex Paraguay, or to set up a protectorate over it. As yet, we suppose, our relation with Paraguay is, and for the present is intended to be, merely commercial. Brazil, however, is quite likely to have in view, not merely commercial intercourse, but territorial acquisition, so that the same objections urged by Secretary Cass, in his letter to Lord Napier, against cooperation with the English in China, would seem to apply to this case also, not to mention the humiliation of playing second fiddle to a fourth-rate power like Brazil against such a feeble State as

The public demonstrations and processions of last evening, by the European refugees, in honor of the memory of Orsini, which are reported in our columns to-day, are of too singular and striking a character not to deserve notice. This is the first time in the history of our Republic, that assassination has received public honors of the kind; and we deem it due to the American people to state that it is an exotic allowed by the freedom of our laws, but not countenanced by the sentiment of the nation. While speaking thus, we wish to be understood that we hold to the doctrine that resistance to tyrants is obedience to God, and that an oppressed people has a right to rid itself of oppression at whatever cost. But we do not defend the mode, in the case of Orsini, any more than we do the homicides of Louis Napoleon, himself a prime assassin. Given the supposition that a tyrant must be got rid of, that does not carry with it the right to sacrifice innecent bystanders wholesale. But in order that our read ers may judge fairly of the immense wrongs which fester in the souls of those who took part in the demonstration of last evening, we will recite briefly the crimes of the present Emperor of the French.

Louis Napoleon Bonaparte was in 1848, through the generosity of the Republican leaders, admitted back to France, from which, up to that time, along with other members of the Napoleonic family, he had been excluded. By this means he became a member of the National Assembly, and a candidate for President. On his nomination to the latter office, he made the following declaration to the electors:

"If I should be elected President, I shall devote myself, with out mental reservation, to consolidating a republic, wise in its laws, honest in its intentions, great and powerful in its acts. I pledge my honer to leave, at the end of four years, power consoli-dated, liberty untouched, and real progress accomplished."

Believing these pledges, the people elected him and he then renewed them in his inaugural oath. December, 1848. Raising his right hand, he then said: " In the presence of God, and before the "French people, represented by the National Assembly, I swear fidelity to the Democratic Republic, one and indivisible, and to fulfill all the duties imposed on me by the Constitution. Instead of keeping his pledges and oath, and fuifill ing he duties, he devoted himself to planning a coup d'état, which was essayed in 1850, but defeated, and, on the second attempt in 1851, was successfully achieved. How this was accomplished may be understood by reviewing the state of parties in France at that period. Beside the Legitimists. Orleanists and Imperialists, there were two classes who viewed with disfavor the establishment of a French Republic, and wished for its overthrow on any terms. These were the clergy and the majority of the leading army officers, be cause the Republicans wished to dissociate Church and State as much as possible, and reduce the numbers, expenses and overshadowing influence of the army, which amounted in time of peace to half a million men. In connection with the clergy and military, accordingly, Louis Napoleon Bonsparte secretly laid his plans, and, upon the 2d of December, 1851, France being at peace and having largely recovered from the disasters incident to the Revolution of 1848, he accomplished his purpose of overthrowing the Republic. He had then been President for three years, and was bound by his oath to retire peaceably at the end of the following year. There was no cause in threatened danger to the State for such a seizure of power. The Republic, of which he was the head, was regularly established, and but for his criminal ambition would have endured in spite of some bad laws, passed by a coalition of Legitimists, Orleanists and Bonapartists. in opposition to the real Republican members of the

National Assembly. Before dawn, on December 2, 1851, the plans of the conspirators being complete, the Prefect of Police. De Maupas, with bands of his men, broke into the houses, in Paris, of nearly one hundred leading opponents of Louis Bonaparte's ambitious designs, seized them, and threw them into prison. The city was then invested by 120,000 troops. whose efficers were conspirators; the National Assembly was dispersed at the point of the bayonet and 300 of its members imprisoned. The first Napoleon bad similarly violated the Constitution by expelling the members of the Legislature from their hall, by force of arms, on the 18th Brumaire The Constitution of 1848, in view of the possibility of another such attempted crime by the Chief Megistrate, contained the following as its 68th

Any measure by watch the President of the Benub

lic dissolves the National Assembly, prorogues it, or interposes any obstacle to the exercise of its mandates, is a crime of high treason. By such sot the President is stripped of his functions, the people are required to refuse him obedience, and the executive power passes with full force into the hands of the Assembly."

Louis Napoleon having, "in the presence of God and the French people," sworn fidelity to this Constitution, committed perjury and high treason in thus forcibly dissolving the Assembly, and thereby ceased to be President of the Republic. The Government from that moment, according to the Constitution, was vested in the National Assembly. The few Republican members of the Assembly, who had escaped arrest and imprisonment at his hands, accordingly incited the people to resistance Barricades were raised on the 4th of December, 1851. The fight began. Orders were issued by Louis Napoleon to the troops to show no quarter to all found with arms, and even to shoot down all unarmed citizens who ventured in the streets. Seven brigades simultaneously attacked seven sets of barricades with cannon, and carried them at the point of the bayonet. At the same time the Boulevards were occupied by 60,000 troops. Groups of unarmed citizens, men, women and children, were fired on, as well as ridden by the cavalry. Artillery was down brought to bear on dwelling houses, and their inhabitants were put to the sword. The number of Republicans who fell defending the Constitution at the barricades, and of peaceable and unarmed oitizens murdered in the streets of Paris by the usurper's troops, was 2,650. Simultaneous uprisings of the people in defense of the Constitution occurred throughout France, and the same terrible vengeance overtook them at the hands of the army, thoroughly in league with the usurper. A Reign of Terror was established. The cry of "Long "live the Republic!" was called seditious, and doomed its utterer to instant death or imprisonment. Louis Bonaparte issued a decree as follows published on the 9th of December, 1851:

"All persons proved to be members of secret so-eties shall be transported to the penal settlements of

Cayenne or Algiers." This decree had particular reference to the mem-

bers of the Republican Clubs. Other decrees by De Morny, Minister of the Interior, and De Maupas, Prefect of Police, ordered the Prefects of the eighty-six Departments "to make everywhere arrests on a grand scale, to strike terror." These orders were fulfilled literally, and the number of Republicans arrested was so immense that the prisons overflowed, and other buildings had to be used for incarcerating the patriots. In the Department of Lot-et-Garonne, 1,500 Republicans were cast into prison; in the two Departments of Allier and Cher, 6.000 were imprisoned; in the Department of Herault, there were 2,166, of whom 1,574 were transported to Algiers; in Nièvre, 6,000 were imprisoned, of whom 1,000 were transported to Cayenne and Algiers; in the Department of the Seine, 30,000 were imprisoned; in the Department of Var, the number imprisoned was 2,281, and of these 748 were transported to Algiers; in the Department of Basses-Alpes, 1,994 were imprisoned, of whom 41 were transported to Cayenne and 953 to Algiers. Imprisonments and transportations were made on the same scale throughout France, and according to the best authorities, in the eightysix Departments, 200,000 were imprisoned, of whom 40,000 were transported like felons to the penal settlements, or simply exiled. The number transported to Algiers was 11,000. Some Departments were almost decimated, and some towns more than decimated; for example, in the little town of Bonny, Department of Loiret, of only 2,000 inhabitants, 400 were cast into prison for sustaining the Constitution which Louis Napoleon Bona parte had sworn to uphold. Numbers of womenadjes-were among the transported; and even boys. the council of war over which General Bertrand presided having sent to Carenne thirteen lads, the eldest of whom was only fifteen years of age. Martial law was declared in many Departments, and drum-head courts were the supreme legal tribunals.

French history shows nothing equal in unpro voked atrocity to Louis Napoleon's coup d'éta since the massacre of the Huguenots-the Reiga of Terror of 1793 hardly excepted; for be it remembered, the total number of victims of the Paris Revolutionary Tribunal of Robespierre, in the fifteen menths of its existence, was 1,862. The only crime of these 200,000 victims of Louis Bonsparte's Reign of Terror was devotion to the Republic and opposition to his usurpation. Many were exiled for life for simply crying "Long live "the Republic " The Republican prisoners and exiles included men of the greatest distinction, talents, wealth, worth and political moderation though the usurper's confederates stigmatized them as enemies of property, religion and order. They were crowded in prison from ten to a hundred in a single cell, in the dead of Winter, with out fire, without beds, without change of clothing, without medical attendance for sickness and wounds, and without sufficient food. Pestilential diseases raged among them, and their sufferings in prisons, in the hulks, and in Cayenne and Algiers concentrated the horrors of the Spanish Inquisition, the middle passage, and the Bastile. show the class of men so persecuted, we give the names of the occupants of one horrible little cell at Mouline: Champgobert, journalist, imprisoned for publishing the 68th article of the Constitution above quoted, and subsequently transported to Algiers for the same crime; Bruel, a rich iron mer chant; Desetiveaux, principal lawyer of the town; Dumet, his clerk; Marceaux, tailor; Mousset physician: Desages, editor: Gueston, a rich land wner; and the two brothers Paillard, merchants In spite of the destruction of the liberty of the press in France, and the concealment of the extent of the massacres and persecutions, the Repubican exiles in England and elsewhere have ob tained and published the names of many thousand victims like those above mentioned.

Louis Napoleon Benaparte having thus accomplished the coup d'état, destroyed personal liberty and that of the press, rendered the army the supreme and permanent instrument of his power, and covered France with spies and policemen, and finding his usurpation complete, ordered sham elections by which he was made Emperor, and under which title he still holds supreme power. Whether the people of France willingly submit to the military reign of terror which has prevailed since the coup d'état, cannot be known. Within the past year, however, thousands of arrests have taken place, and the secret societies called the "Marianne," the "Militante," and to forth, are supposed at this moment to embody a vast Red-Republican force. The census in France is taken every five years. and if increase of population is in the ratio of national prosperity, the period since the coup d'état must have been the most disastrous of the present ceptury. For it appears the increase from 1851 to 1850 was only 256,194 in a population of over

35.000.000. The increase has never been so small in any quinquennial period since the year 1800. From 1801 to 1806 it was greater, and from 1841 to 1846 nearly five times as great. In 54 of the 86 departments the population since the coup a'état

has actually decreased. Such are the facts and the results in France of the neurpation of Louis Napoleon. We are aware that in vulgar estimation political success hallows any crime, but we are not of that opinion, and symsathize with those that are in bonds, wherever found. We believe that these facts just presented, and never before so fully condensed, will enable our readers to judge of the ghastly wrongs inflicted by the great assassin and perjurer on the poor exiles in question and on their follow-sufferers and martyre.

The Hon. Judge Thompson of our [one-horse] Marine Court, in ruling, last week, the case of Maria Jenkins against Thaddeus L. Lewis-being a suit of a colored woman against a conductor for thrusting her out of a car on the Sixth Avenue Railroad -is reported to have affirmed these points:

—is reported to have affirmed these points:

"That negroes do not possess the same rights and privileges as white men; remarking that the Dred Scott decision was not only sound law, and should be obeyed by every good citizen of the community, but that it was founded on principles of justice, reason and Christianity. That the plaintiff, being a metro, had no right to a seat in the car in question; that it was the duty of the conductor to expel her, under the rules and regulations of the Company; that the Company had the right to establish such rules and regulations; that negroes might be permitted, but were not entitled to a seat in a public conveyance. That the only question for the Jury to consider was whether the defendant used any more force than was necessary to put the plaintiff of the cars."

—With all deferences to the inscrutable window. -With all deference to the inscrutable wisdom

of a Judge-of the Marine Court, especially-putting our hand on our mouth and our mouth in the dust, we venture timidly to suggest that, assuming the fundamental positions above laid down to be true, as who shall dare to question such a decision from such a quarter 1) the Judge came short of his duty in condescending to listen to the suit of Maria Jenkins at all ' Was not that point expressly made in the Dred Scott case, that Dred being a mere nigger. had no right to sue a man-of course, we mean a white mar-and bring him into Court at all ? The logical consistency of this ruling we can comprehend, while that of Judge Thompson transcends our weak powers of ratiocination. Why is not Judge Thompson and his Court as legitimately sacred from nigger intrusion as conductor Lewis and his car? If "the plaintiff, being a negro, had no right "to a seat in the car," what right had she to a writ from Judge Thompson ! to compel Mr. Lewis to answer her complaint? to misimprove the odor (none too good at best) of Judge T.'s court-room ! to compel white witnesses to occupy that room in her company and white jurors to give their time and attention therein to her case? Certainly, if the Judge's premises are sound, his hearing this case at all was, to profane, unlegal minds, a monatrous solecism.

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE S. T. TRIBUNE.
S a Special Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 22, 1858. Although the result of this eventful Kansas struggle s much embarrassed, and depends entirely upon the course which the Southern extremists pursue, most have surrendered, agreeing to take the Janus-faced contrivance, if the others do, and save the Administration from impending ruin. At 4 o'clock Gen. Quitman declared positively that he would vote negatively, if alone. His course may possibly affect others yet. There is every reason to fear a considerable defection of the Douglas Democracy. and it is not expected that more than twelve will stand firm. The others have yielded to besetting temptations.

The report from the Conference will be called at I o'clock, and an attempt made to force it through under the coercion of the previous question. Gen. Quitman desires to make a speech, and so do othere. If Mr. English and his confederates will not yield the point to allow the bill to be printed, and to give fair time for consideration, then the minority will insist on their rights by parliamentary practice, and allow no vote till they are ready. They will resist such a susp judgment on the country, if at-

The knowledge of this fact may induce the Administration side to concede the required privilege, though dreading discussion.

Mr. English's bill in no manner or form submits the Lecompton Constitution to a popular vote, as stated in THE TRIBUNE and elsewhere. Messrs. Green, Stephens and Hunter would never have agreed to such a concession, and the scheme was contrived by their manipulation in part. It presents a proposition of Congress tendering the land grant to a vote, making the admission of Kansas under Lecompton contingent on its acceptance or rejection-nothing more.

The telegraphic report from St. Louis that a mesenger of the Government had passed through with lispatches to Col. Johnston, ordering him to delay his advance until the arrival of the Peace Commissioners, was wholly unfounded. No such purpose has been or is entertained, and it is fully expected at the War Department, according to the last intelligence, that he will move forward when joined by Capt. Marcy, with cattle, probably about a week hence, without waiting for the Eastern reënforce-

The rumor of Collector Schell's prospective resignation is entirely unathorized. He may be removed ultimately, but will not resign. None of his per of Mr. Birdsall's appointments have yet been approved at the Treasury; partly because they are supposed to squint at Senator Dickinson for President in 1860, thus interfering with Secretary Cobb's designs. Mr. Morrill's bill, donating lands for Agricul-

tural Colleges in the several States, was carried by s handsome majority to-day, notwithstanding the neglect of some of its friends on the first tests, and the attempt to make it a party question by some of the Democracy. It has an assured majority in the Senate, if full. It is the wisest and most useful measure proposed in Congress, and Mr. Morrill deserves the thanks of the country.

The time for the President to review cases not recommended by the late Naval Courts of Inquiry will probably be extended, as it is found impracticable to investigate the records within the prescribed six months.

Messrs. Patterson and Van Dyke of Philadelphia were examined before the Pennsylvania Bank Investigation to-day. Nothing new is developed. The former testified that the property was sold for \$75,000 more than its worth.

To the Associated Press.
Washington, Thursday, April 29, 1858. The great temper case of McCormick against Manny Talcott & Co., of Rockford, Illinois, was decided this morning by the Stpreme Court against Mr. McCor-mick. Justice Grier delivered the opinion of the Court, Justice Daniel dissenting. Dr. Rhodes, the Bruish Surgeon was volunteered

to attend the rick on board the Susquahasea, was courtecutely received by the Navai Committee this merning, and invited to the floor of the Senate.

The Senate Committee of Conference on the Kanass bill still have Mr. English's bill under considerable.

They are believed to be wholly undecided on the subject as a court one way a contract by the conference on the subject as a contract one way as the conference on the subject as a contract one way as the conference on the subject as a contract one way as the conference on the subject as a contract one way as the conference on the subject as a contract one way as the conference on the co

ject as yet, but a report one way or the other ject as yet, but a report one way of the other is expected to-morrow.

The Hon. J. Glancy Jones, in the House to-day, as he did yesterday, made an ineffectual effort to get up the general Appropriation bells; but the friends of Mr. Morril's Land bell, and of that for pensioning the soldiers of the War of 1812, objected to his motion. He intends on Monday to introduce a resolution for night sessions, deeming this necessary in view of the fact that Congress has decided to adjourn on the 7th of June.

Mr. English gave notice to the House to-day that he expects to-morrow, at 1 o'clock, to make a report

Mr. English gave notice to the House to-day the he expects to-morrow, at 1 o'clock, to make a report from the Committee of Conference on the subject of the disagreeng votes relative to the Kanasa bill. Mr. Richard Wallach is a candidate for Mayor of Washington, independent and irrespective of party, in opposition to the Democratic nomines.

in opposition to the Democratic nomines.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Post.

Washington, Thursday, April 22—2 p.m.

Senator Green says that the Conference Commutes will make an effort to report English's bill modified to-day. This result, he considered doubtful, as there is a new outbreak to-day from the South against it, All South Americans oppose it, together with six or eight fire-enters. The pensioned officials of the Peseral Government are laboring hard with shaky members.

bers.

English says that the Conference have not agreed to English say that the Conscience and Huster will patch up something a little different. Stephens say if no report is made to-day, he will announce agreement to-morrow. The President is very mignant at the fire-eaters for their recusancy in bolting

XXXVth CONGRESS First Session.

SENATE WASHINGTON, April 22, 1858.

SENATE... WASHINGTON, April 22, 1858.
The only business of interest in the morning hour was the presentation by Mr. SEWARD of a reply by the American Telegraph Company in refutation of the allegations contained in the recent memorials of Amos Kendall and the Morse telegraphic interest.
The remonstrants object to the action of Congress on the said memorial for these with other reasons:
That the General Law prayed for by the memorialists would strike at all the ordinary business arrangements of such Companies as are acting under and are amenable to State laws; embariums telegraphic communication with foreign countries, and, by giving to one Company the fruits of the hazard and labors of another, lead directly to the discouragement of telegraphic enterprises.

mother, was unready prises.
That the passage of said law is asked for by the only of the ten-That the passage of said law is asked for by the only of the ten-leacing telegraphic Companies of the United States, all the leading telegraphic Companies of the United States, all the

That the passage of said law is asked for by free only of the tree leading telegraphic Companies of the United States, all the telest being satisfied with the arrangements between the Newfoundland and American Companies as it now exists.

That the arrangement companies as it now exists.

That the arrangement companies themselves have been frament, instituted to share in it, and to contribute to its cost, but declined so to do.

That the remonstrants finally went on with the hazardous cutterprise alone, building the Newfoundland line at their own cost; and that it would be unjust now to compet them to share their this cost of the contribute of the manufacture of the competition of the same the passage of the contribute of t

power to crush it.

That the remoustrants have already expended \$500,000 on sha.

That the remoustrants have already expended at a loss, and the
Atlantic Company have invested millions in their enterprise,
which is still considered so doubtful an undertaking that it is not
believed an insurance can be effected upon the next attempt to

which is still considered so doubtful an undertaking that it is not believed an insurance can be effected upon ine max attempt to lay the cable.

That a ureful enterprise, prosecuted under such adverse circumstances, is as worthy of encouragement as any invention for which a patent is graited.

That it a law compelling telegraph lines crossing the berders of the United States to transfer business to whomever might claim it is proper, a similar law would be proper in the several States, and would be equally proper as applied to radiroid, steamboat, express and transpatation companies.

That the law called for would operate in the nature of a protection, solely for the benefit of the memorialists, while it would embarass the operations of other felegraphic companies, and is terfore with contracts that have saided for years between them, without their propriety ever having been called into question.

Replying specially to the charge of combination the remeasization say that the only ground in that charge is the fact, that the American and Newfoundand Companies nove entered into an agreement for the mutual interchange of their messages, in order to facilitate the business of their respective lines.

That these memorialists, who are so solvitous about combinations, are the owners of a patent which has been in existence for eighteen years, in the last welve of which years they have streaments of the organisms, to erash out all compatition in the business of the cargraphics, to crash out all compatition in the business of the organisms, to erash out all compatition in the business of the organisms, and only in July last, sought to effect an arrangement were to hind themselves never to connect with any extended with any existing lines that declined to join said combination.

That one of the Companies controlled by them did actually, at

cable, with any existing lines that declined to join and consider.

That one of the Companies controlled by them did actually, at one time enter into a conditional agreement with the Newfoundland Company—before the lines of the latter were built—for the purpose of monopolising all the foreign telegraphic business, which agreement, on his design becoming apparent, was subsequently abrugated by the Newfoundland Company.

In conclusion, the remotistrants sav—that the only slid the Algharite Company are to receive from those ments is the business to be amount of \$70,000 per annum, which it guarantees to them from the time of the completion of their line, up to the period when its stock pays six per cent, when the amount is to be reduced to \$50,000.

Mr. SEWARD (N. Y.) introduced a bill, which was Mr. SEWARD (N. 1.) introduced a onl, which was ead twice and referred to the Military Committee, to ecure the prompt construction of a line of telegraph scross the continent from San Francisco, following the mail route via Fort Smith, to St. Louis.

The bill provides that the line shall be commenced from the eastern section within sixty days, and from the Pacific within ninety days after the passage of the act.

the act.

The line is intended to supply facilities to the Government for transportation of the mails, and to the public for commercial purposes.

The bill asks one hundred feet right of way, with a

Government contract in aid of the pr ject—the contractors offering ample guaranties against any abuse of the powers granted by the Government.

The document was referred to the same Committee (the Judiciary) and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MASON'S resolution respecting Paraguay was
taken up and discussed till the expiration of the mora-

ing hour.

Tre Deficiency bill was then taken up and discussed

Several lines and the whole of the third section

Several lines and the whole of the third section were stricken out, and Mr. Stuart's amendment was adopted. It is as follows:

SECTION 5. And be it further enacted. That whenever hereatter contracts shall be made by the Secretaries of War or Berry, by virtue of the stath section of the act of 1829, chapter 54, ha shall, if Congress be in session at the time, promptly report both Houses thereof the reasons for making such contracts, stating fully all the facts and circumstances which, in his judgment, rendered such contracts necessary. If Congress be not in session at the time of making such contracts, he shall at the commencement of their next session make such reports to both Houses. And no such contracts shall be made hereafter succept in cases of pressing exigency.

Pending an amendment offered by Mr. FESSENauch contracts small by Mr. FESSEN-amendment offered by Mr. FESSEN-Pending an amendment offered by Mr. FESSEN-DEN, allowing the deficiency of the past and present years, but disallowing advances for the coming year, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Morrill's bill conating lands to the several States for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

The House refused to table the bill, by St against

The House refused to table the bill, by Si against 109.

Mr. COBB (Ala.) made a speech against the bill which was passed by Yeas 101. Nays 101. The bill grants 6,340,000 acres of land to be apportioned to each State in amounts equal to 20,000 acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress, to which the States are now respectively entitled. The moneys derived from the sales are to be invested in United States or other stocks, yielding not less than five percenting per annum, the moneys thus invested to constitute a perperual fund, the interest of which shall be involably appropriated to the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college where the leading object shall be, without excluding other acres the createst of the states may prescribe, in order to promote a liberal practical education of the isdustrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life. Among the conditions on which the central manner as the case of the states and professions in life. sults and professions in life. Among the conditions on which the grants are made is one that the State shall provide not less than one codlege within five years.

The House then went into Committee on the bill

granting pensions to officers and soldiers of the war with Great Britain in 1812, and those engaged in the Ird'an war britain is 152 and those engaged in the Ird'an war during that period.

Mr. SAVAGE (Tean.), who reported the bill from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, made an except speech in its favor.

Mr. FENTON (N. Y.) offered and advocated an

amendment to pay pensions from the date of inability.

Mr. COBB (Ala.) gave notice of an amendment to
provide for those engaged in the Florida and Creek

Indian wars.

MMr. FLORENCE (Penn.) gave notice of an amend-

ment to equalize the pay of the army and navy and marine corps, and to give persions to persons engaged in the Mexican War and the Indian War of 1818. Mr. MONTGOMERY (Penn.) gave notice mendment to provide for the soldiers of Gen

Wayne's aimy.
Mr. MAYNARD (Tenn.) gave notice of an amount ment extending the provisions of the bill to the troops ergaged in Jackson's Florida compaign. Mr. UNDERWOOD (Ky.) gave notice of an annualment including the Kentucky coldiers under

Hopkins.

Mr. LETCHER (Va) thought it better to refer
there matters to ascertain how much all of these peasiens will cost.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned. United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 22, 18/8.
The Supreme Court this morning decided the suite of ween the rival inventors of the Reaping M whines. between the rival inventers of the Reaping Machines. McCormick and Manny, in favor of Manny on avery point. For Mr. McCormick, Mr. Reverdy Johnson